

***Stenochariergus*, a New Genus with Two New Species
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Central America**

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Abstract. — The genus *Stenochariergus* is described from Central America, and assigned to the tribe Compsocerini. Two new species are described and compared: *S. dorianae* from Panama, which is illustrated, and *S. hollyae* from Costa Rica.

Two new taxa, very similar in structure, but differing in color and range, have recently been collected by the authors in Central America, and appear to represent a unique new genus.

***Stenochariergus*, NEW GENUS**

Form moderately small, slender, subparallel; integument at least partially metallic. Head moderately small, somewhat elongate, narrow, genae subparallel, antennal tubercles widely separated, concave between; palpi slightly unequal, with apical segments moderately dilated, truncate; eyes large, finely faceted, deeply emarginate; antennae slender, longer than body, subfiliform, 11 segmented, with small spines at apices of segments 3 and 4. Pronotum longer than broad, narrowest at apex, sides unarmed; prosternal process moderately narrow, dilated at apex; procoxal cavities open behind; mesosternum with small callus on middle of base, mesocoxae flattened, nearly level with moderately wide, slightly concave mesosternal process. Elytra narrow, elongate, subparallel, costate, with apices truncate. Legs long, slender, femora sublinear.

Type species. — *Stenochariergus dorianae*, n. sp.

Easily mistaken for members of the Rhinotragini, *Stenochariergus* may be readily separated from that tribe by the spined antennae, slender, nearly linear femora, non-cylindrical maxillary palpi, and comparatively wide interocular front of the male, along with other characters. The genus seems better placed in the Compsocerini, where a few taxa with armed antennae have been assigned.

The Compsocerini are currently represented in Central America by a single species, *Coremia plumipes* (Pallas), since the removal of the genus *Pachymerola* Bates to the Hyboderini by Giesbert (1987).

All examples known of both the following delicate and colorful new species were taken in May and June on blossoms of small trees and shrubs at intermediate elevations of the Central American Cordillera.

***Stenochariergus dorianae* Giesbert and Hovore, NEW SPECIES
(Fig. 1)**

Male. — Form moderately small, slender, parallel sided. Integument shining, metallic light green, with basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of elytra yellowish testaceous; abdomen, tibiae,

tarsi, and outer antennal segments infuscated with piceous. Head elongate; eyes large, with lower lobes separated on front by slightly more than maximum width of antennal scape; front narrow, shining, irregularly punctate, with median longitudinal impressed line; vertex shining, moderately densely punctate, underside glabrous, shining, transversely rugose near apex; antennae slender, surpassing elytral apices by about 3 segments, segments 3 and 4 armed with a small spine on inside at apex, 3rd segment nearly twice as long as scape, about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than 4th. Pronotum longer than wide, sides feebly rounded, widest near base, narrowing to apex, with a raised, obtuse tubercle on each side of disk near base; surface with dense mixture of very fine and moderately coarse, shallow punctures, interrupted in middle by a flat, glabrous, longitudinal callus; pubescence fine, short, dense, suberect, not obscuring surface. Elytra nearly 4 times as long as width across humeri, parallel sided, each with 3 well-developed longitudinal costae, the outer of which is somewhat abbreviated at base, apices truncate, with angles dentate; surface coarsely cribrate-punctate; pubescence very sparse, pale, suberect. Underside densely micropunctate, with fine, suberect pale pubescence intermixed with longer pale hairs; apex of terminal sternite broadly subtruncate. Legs long, slender, with femora nearly linear; metatarsi with 1st segment longer than 2nd and 3rd combined. Length 8–10 mm.

Female.—Very similar to male, but with eyes smaller, lower lobes separated on front by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times maximum width of scape; antennae slightly more robust, and slightly shorter, surpassing elytral apices by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ segments. Length 8–10.5 mm.

Types.—*Holotype* male, *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences), and 1 male *paratype* from PANAMA, Panama Prov., Cerro Campana, 2700 ft, June 3–5, 1981 (E. Giesbert). Additional *paratypes* from PANAMA as follows: 10 males, Cerro Campana, 2200 ft, on blossoms of *Clethra* sp., May 18–19, 1984 (E. Giesbert); 1 female, same locality, June 1–2, 1983 (J. Wappes); 1 male, same locality, July 1, 1972 (H. Stockwell); 8 males, 1 female, Panama Prov., 10 km N El Llano, June 2, 1987 (F. Hovore). *Paratypes* are deposited in the collections of the authors, J. Wappes, and the Essig Museum of Entomology, Berkeley, California.

Remarks.—The examples seen in this study are remarkably consistent in color pattern. It is a pleasure to name this species for Miss Dorian H. Giesbert.

***Stenochariergus hollyae* Giesbert and Hovore, NEW SPECIES**

Male.—Form moderately small, slender, parallel sided. Integument shining metallic emerald green, with approximately apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of elytra orange, occasionally with orange elytral marking reduced to a transverse fascia or pair of lunules at middle; elytral tips, tibiae, tarsi, and outer antennal segments infuscated. Head moderately elongate; eyes large, with lower lobes separated on front by slightly more than maximum width of antennal scape; front narrow, shining, irregularly punctate, with median longitudinal linear impression; vertex shining, moderately densely punctate, underside glabrous, shining, transversely rugose near apex; antennae slender, surpassing elytral apices by about 3 segments, segments 3 and 4 armed with a small spine on inside at apex, 3rd segment nearly twice as long as scape, about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than 4th. Pronotum longer than wide, sides feebly rounded, widest near base, narrowing to apex, with a raised, obtuse tubercle on each side of disk near base; surface with dense mixture of very fine and moderately coarse,

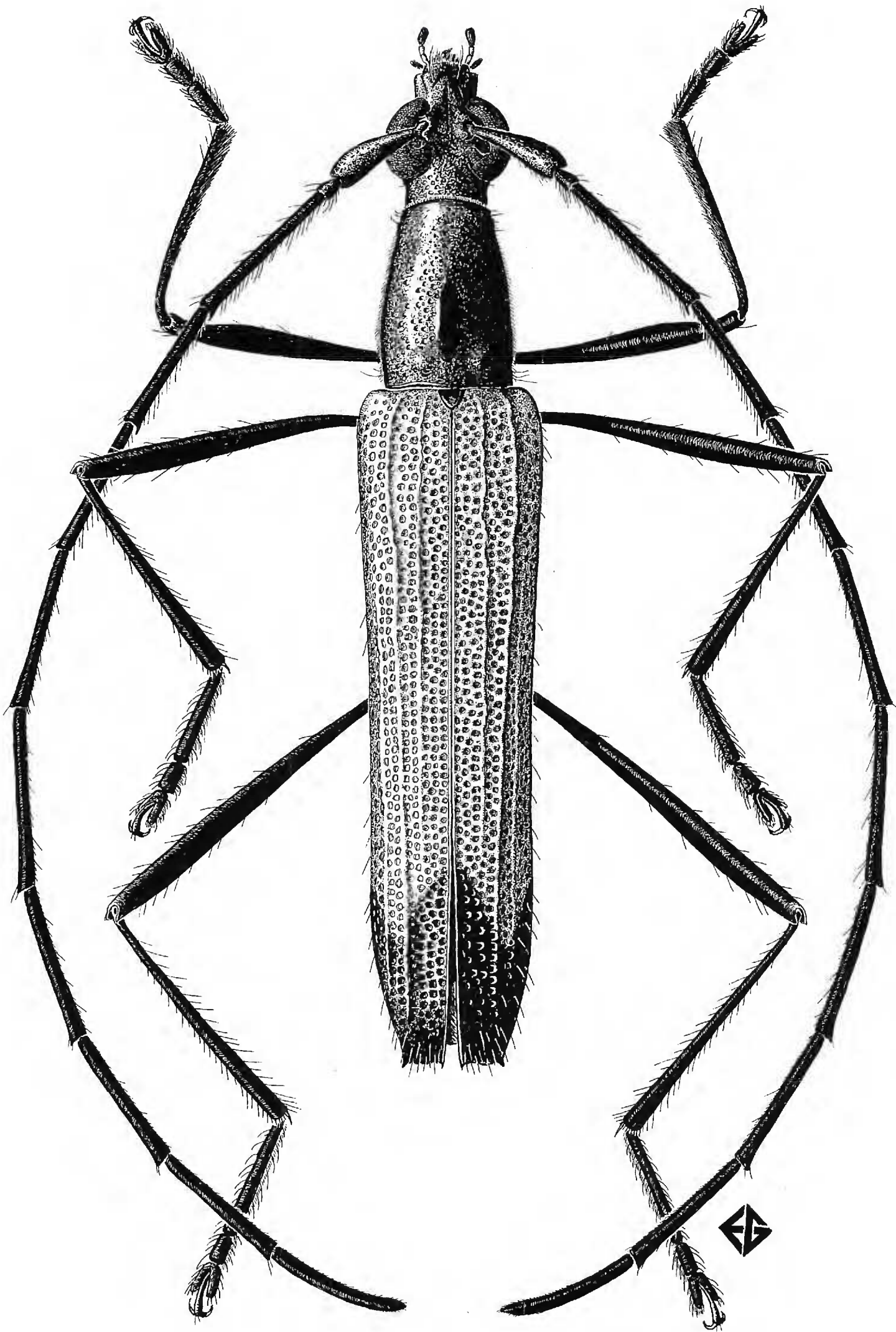


Figure 1. *Stenochariergus dorianae*, new species, male.

shallow punctures, interrupted in middle by a flat, glabrous, shining longitudinal callus; pubescence fine, short, dense, suberect, not obscuring surface. Elytra nearly 4 times as long as width across humeri, parallel sided, each with 3 obtuse longitudinal costae, the outer of which is somewhat vague, apices truncate, with angles dentate; surface coarsely cribrate-punctate, pubescence very sparse, pale, suberect. Underside densely micropunctate, with fine, suberect pale pubescence intermixed with longer pale hairs; apex of terminal sternite broadly subtruncate. Legs elongate, slender, with femora nearly linear; metatarsi with 1st segment longer than 2nd and 3rd combined. Length 9.75 mm.

Female.—Very similar to male, but with eyes smaller, lower lobes separated on front by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times maximum width of scape; antennae somewhat stouter and slightly shorter, surpassing elytral apices by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ segments. Length 9.5 mm.

Types.—*Holotype* male, *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences), and 7 *paratypes* (6 males, 1 female) from COSTA RICA, Cartago, Prov., CATIE Institute grounds, Turrialba, June 16–18, 1986 (F. T. Hovore); 4 additional *paratypes* as follows: (1 male, 1 female), from type locality, May 28–31, 1987 (E. Giesbert); 1 female, Turrialba, 1968 (L. Bonnefil); 1 female, Monteverde, Puntarenas Prov., June 9–12, 1986 (Hovore); 1 female, same locality, May 25, 1979 (H. Howden); 1 male, same locality, May 19, 1981 (J. Washburn); 1 female, same locality, June 8–10, 1986 (Chemsak, Katsura & Michelbachers). *Paratypes* are deposited in the collections of the authors and the Essig Museum of Entomology, Berkeley, California.

Remarks.—Although very similar in form, this species may be separated from *S. dorianae* by the orange and metallic emerald green coloration, by the somewhat less developed elytral costae, and by the more northwestern range. Orange integument of the elytra is reduced on a few specimens to a broad median fascia. On the Monteverde examples, this fascia is further reduced by being interrupted at the suture to form a median lunule on each elytron. We are pleased to name this colorful species for Miss Holly Hovore.

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LITERATURE CITED

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